

HAMLYN'S
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MAGAZINE.

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MAY. 1919.

Price One Shilling.

CONTENTS.

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Arrivals of Wild Animals in Great Britain.

Commencing January, 1919.

COMPILED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

BOSTOCK —

May, 1919. 1 Leopard, with few small African animals.

HAMLYN —

February. 1 Mandrill.

3 Monkeys.

March. 4 Baboons.

1 Serval.

1 Cheetah.

13 Pandas.

1 Cat.

400 Monkeys.

April. 4 Sea Lions.

May. 2 Zebras.

6 Porcupines.

1 Hunting Dog.

2 Dingoes.

1 Thar.

8 Baboons.

2 Meercats.

REGENTS PARK —

April. 5 Sea Lions.

WORLD'S ZOOLOGICAL —

January. Nil.

February. Nil.

March. Nil.

April. Nil.

May. Nil.

THESE ARE THE ACTUAL IMPORTATIONS.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

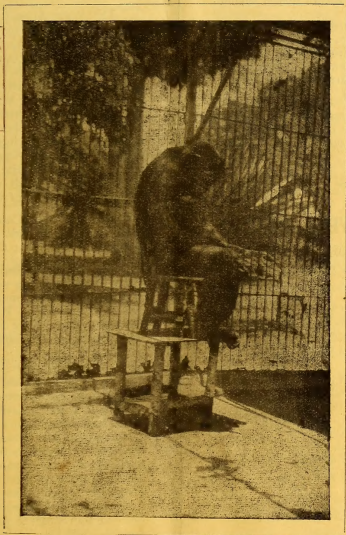
EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 1.—Vol. 5.

LONDON, MAY, 1919.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
JUN 28 1919
RECEIVED



Smithsonian Institution
JUN 24 1919
National Zoological Park

The above is a photograph of an adult Chimpanzee with young at breast, the property of La Senora Rosalia Abreu, Habana, Island of Cuba. It was born last year, and is progressing satisfactorily under Madame Abreu's care. I believe this is the first Chimpanzee born and reared in confinement, and I sincerely trust it will reach the adult age in its natural surroundings.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. V., 1919—20, is 10/-, post free. All subscriptions commence with this number. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor.



SIC TRANSIT (IN WEST AFRICA.)

"Pass the quinine, old fellow,

I think I'll take 10 grains.

It's only a touch of fever;

Always gets me in the rains.

I'll be all right in the morning.

I'll turn in and have a good sweat.

I suppose I was a bit careless

Pottering round in the wet.

"Ta-ta, so long, old fellow,

Don't worry now about me.

'Spect I shall see you to-morrow—

Can you ride over, say about three?

Oh! yes, if I feel extra rotten

I'll send up the hill for the 'doc.'

But it takes more than this to upset me—

I'm tough as an old Niger 'croc.' "

" 'D af'noon, sah! I sorry too much, sah!

My massa done die plenty quick.

Yes, sah, I go fetch dem doctor

Last night, but he no fit dem sick.

Dem fever too strong for dem med'cin.

I t'ink so God call him for true.

Dem massa a very good massa,

Please, sah, I fit work for you?"

"West Africa."

THE TRADE.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

"Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" now enters on its fifth year of existence with this number. All subscriptions are now due. The Magazine has been well received during the past four years, for many new subscribers have become members.

I have no further news of the Okapi, but I should not be surprised to hear of its arrival on the s.s. "Albertville" which left Mataddi for Antwerp on May 13th. I wish it a safe arrival.

The West African steamers are now resuming their normal voyages, consequently there should be consignments from this region in a short time to come. I have the movements of twenty-five steamers before me, some of which I know to be old traders. Chimpanzees, Mandrills, Parrots, with the common variety of Monkeys, may be expected shortly. I have a representative leaving shortly for the West Coast region. I have no hunting rights over any particular region, and very much doubt whether any one else has; still the West Coast is a mighty large territory, with room enough for all the trading Naturalists of the world.

Trading in the Cape Territory, South Africa, is much more difficult and certainly quite as expensive as the West Coast.

The principal line of steamers, The Union Castle Mail Line, do not take kindly to the conveyance of wild animals. Their cargo steamers are only available. It is only with quick mail steamers which have every possible convenience that the proper transport of animals is assured.

Still I hope for better times in this trade.

My representative, G. W. Shaw, arrived in Cape Town last week on his way north. I hope to announce the intended arrivals of some of the rarer Antelopes shortly. Mr. Shaw does not interfere with the Port Elizabeth or Transvaal districts. His instructions are to keep north. I have already announced I do not intend sending any collectors to East Africa. I hear that what I consider extraordinary prices are being offered for animals in that region. It may appear to the Man in the Street a very small sum to offer for Rhinos—£250 each—but the said Man does not know the expenses attached to the transport of animals. £250 is an exorbitant, foolish, idiotic price to offer for any animal in the wilds of Africa, and speaking as an expect of forty years' standing, I would not give that sum for an Okapi in the Congo. The expenses of a

Naturalist could never be understood by any one outside the Trade. It may surprise my readers to know that my expenses on the Indian consignment now coming forward will total £750. Once more, the expenses alone up to date are £750. The animals and birds coming forward are 4 Elephants, Male and Female Tigers, Black Leopard, 200 Monkeys, 22 Snakes, with Shamahs, Thibet birds, and quantity of small birds, with two Native attendants. Price and particulars on application.

I shall continue to receive consignments from Calcutta throughout the year, particulars of which will be duly announced.

I am taking up the Brazilian trade which is entirely a new departure so far as I am concerned. I have a representative leaving for the Amazon River this week. The public may therefore expect Parrots, Macaws, Marmozets, with the general small stock belonging to that region.

The sending out of three collectors is a serious undertaking, but is necessitated by the stoppage of trading on the various steamship lines.

In less than six months I promise a plentiful supply of all animals, birds, etc., with a return to normal prices. The various arrivals will be published monthly, so far as possible, and the first list of arrivals is found on another page.



CARIBOU HUNTING.

PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE IN CANADA.

The following interesting letter appeared in "The Times" :—

Sir,—In several English periodicals that have recently reached me I find references to the correspondence in the 'Times' concerning a suggestion emanating from Toronto that our barren ground caribou might be driven in large numbers into caribou by means of aeroplanes and slaughtered in order to increase the meat supply. Such a suggestion has naturally created some alarm in the minds of many naturalists, sportsmen, and others in England, and hopes have been expressed that no such scheme would be permitted.

It is with a view to assuring zoologists in England and all those who are interested in the conservation of wild life that they need have no fear that such a scheme would be sanctioned by the Canadian Government, if it follows, as is usual, the recommendations of its advisers, that I am taking the opportunity of presenting a few of the facts concerning the subject.

On the recommendation of the Commission of Conservation and the Government's Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, an inter-departmental Committee, the North-West Game Act was completely revised two years ago. This Act governs the protection of game, fur-bearing animals, and wild life generally throughout the North-West Territories, which region includes all that portion of Canada north of latitude 60 (excluding Yukon territory, which is governed, however, by an ordinance generally similar in its provision, and Quebec). The main reasons for this revision were to give greater protection to the bison, musk ox, caribou, and fur-bearing animals.

No person, other than a native, may hunt or kill caribou or other game without a licence from the Minister of the Interior. Such control is exercised for the express purpose of preventing harmful or excessive killing.

The idea of hunting caribou with aeroplanes is not new. Similar proposals have been made by different people at various times since the development of the aeroplane and its use in the war; some enthusiasts have added maxim guns to their mean of offence. But to all such suggestions a deaf ear has been turned. During the war repeated efforts were made to secure a general relaxation of the game laws to permit the killing of game for food owing to the high price of meat. The Canadian Government resolutely opposed any such action, and a similar firm stand was taken by the provincial governments. It was realized that any such relaxation of the laws and the resulting excessive killing would mean the destruction almost to the point of extermination of many species of our game animals. The utilization under Government control of the enormous herds of barren ground caribou as a means of supplementing the domestic meat supply was very carefully considered by the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, but it was decided that the existing means of transportation and storage rendered any scheme of that nature impracticable at the present time. There is no doubt that with adequate protection it will be possible in the future to utilize the caribou and, we hope, the musk ox, which are the grazing animals most suited to that vast territory. But at the present time a policy of careful protection is being carried on by the Canadian Government.

All who are interested in the conservation of wild life may rest assured that the Canadian Government is carrying on a vigorous policy in this matter. In February last the first National Conference on Wild Life Protection was held in Ottawa and attended by officials and representatives from all the provinces of the Dominion.

I am now preparing a report on the wild life of Canada and its conservation, which will probably be issued by the Commission of Conservation during the year. This volume will indicate the extent to which those responsible for the conservation of our Canadian wild life are fulfilling their responsibilities to posterity. Canadians are realising that Canada is the last stronghold for the greater portion of the big game animals of North America and are taking the necessary measures to ensure their adequate protection before it is too late. The rescue of the bison from the borderline of extermination will for ever stand as a monument to the foresight of the Canadian Government.

Yours faithfully,

C. GORDON HEWITT, Consulting Zoologist,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada,
April 30.

Interesting Letter from Surgeon N. Spencer Nairne, H.M.S. "Challenger."

It may interest you to know that I was able last week to pay a short visit to Durban Zoo—their collection of small birds, looking better than ever, and greatly increased in size.

The Sunbirds and Whydahs attracted me very much, as well as some beautiful Agrettes which had recently come down from Dares Salaam. I brought down a few small birds for them from Majia Island, none of them rare.

The Superintendent very kindly obtained for me an extremely tame African Banded Mongoose. I am agreeably surprised in her, for she seems to have all the intelligence of the Indian specimen which I had always understood was not the case, and she is certainly more affectionate than an Indian specimen I had from you some years ago. I could not get hold of any Meerkat that was tame, they do not appear to be kept much on the coast, and many South Africans proper, whom I had asked about them seem to be quite ignorant of their existence. I understand they come from the Transvaal.

For some time I had on board here what is called locally a Zanzibar Cat at that place; it appears to be of the Lemur tribe, but not so pretty as the Madagascar Lemur, it is not banded and its fur is brown. It was quite a young one, and very tame, but my previous experience of an older specimen told that it was wiser to get rid of it, and in addition I don't think it would have lived in a colder climate, so I deposited that also

at Durban Zoo; they had not got another of its species.

At the present time I only have 8 or 9 what I call Cape Canaries, but what some call Mozambique Sparrows. I got them up the East Coast; they sing nicely and seem quite happy in a cage on deck all night, and the temperature here has been down to 55, and where they come from I suppose it was 90 or more in the shade daily; also 1 Blackheaded Weaver, three others have died in the tropics and I attribute their death to eating too many cockroaches.

At one time at Port Amelia I got about 20 of these birds, but through somebody's carelessness they all escaped, and those that were not killed by a wicked old Bombay cat, got back I think to their once favourite tree in Port Amelia.

At one out of the world spot on the Coast of Africa two natives in a canoe brought off in a large fish trap 5 delightfully baby wild dogs, at least that's what I took them to be, for they were so tame, and I imagine that if they had been jackals even at that age, they would have been vicious, which they weren't; they had been caught 5 weeks; as we had no suitable cage ready for them, we told them to bring them the next day, but the next day it blew so hard that there was no communication with the shore, and we had to leave before the weather moderated, and we never went back there, and I was never able to get any elsewhere.

ELEPHANTS IN ADDO BUSH.

THE WHOLE HERD TO BE EXTERMINATED.

In the Cape Provincial Council, a few days ago the Administrator moved: That this Council confirms the agreement between the Administrator and Major Pretorius, dated November 25, 1918, in reference to the reduction of the herd of elephants in the Addo Bush (Alexandria Division) and decides that the whole herd shall be exterminated.

He said that if the Union Government had agreed to pay the expense of the upkeep of the elephants he would have let them live, but the Government would not agree, and so the elephants would have to go. The only objection was a sentimental one. Members had not seen them; and it was perhaps as well that they did not. (Laughter.) There would be certain revenue of £4,000, or £5,000, accruing from the destruction of the animals.

Mr. Arnold, in supporting, said that the elephants did a lot of damage. They had proved a pest to the farmers.

Mr. Langenhoven spoke to the same effect, although he regretted the extermination of certain species. If the Union Government reversed its decision, he said, the Executive Committee would stop the destruction.

After further debate, the motion was carried.

The Cape papers arriving by this mail brought the above sad intelligence. Can nothing be done to save these interesting animals from extinction? I always thought the game in the Addo Bush were strictly protected. And now civilization demands that the remnants of an ancient race should be exterminated. Such is our boasted chivalry. J.D.H.

VERMIN FIGHTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Skilled hunters in the employ of Uncle Sam are waging persistent warfare against the predatory animals that prey on sheep and cattle in the Western States. Their efforts (says the "Scientific American") are encouraging stockmen to increase livestock production on the Federal forest reserves as well as in the range country, and they are protecting the sources of war supplies of meat, leather and wool now in the western grazing districts.

Hunters of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture have killed 70,713 predatory animals during the last three years, which has resulted in a direct saving estimated at nearly 5,500,000 dollars a year to the stockmen of the Rocky Mountain section. The total kill since the fall of 1915, when the work was started, includes 60,473 coyotes, 8,094 bobcats, 1,829 wolves, 201 mountain lions and 137 bears. The Government experts estimate that the annual depredations among cattle and sheep effected by single predatory animals are as follows:—Wolf, 1,000 dollars; stock-killing grizzly bear, 500 dollars; mountain lion, 500 dollars; bobcat, 50 dollars; and coyote 50 dollars.

Stockmen in sections where the predatory animals are obnoxious are aided by the Government in ridding the ranges of such rogues. In some localities the stockmen's associations co-operate with the State and Federal authorities

in the extermination campaign, professional hunters being employed to detect and kill the prowling animals that prey on sheep and cattle. Illustrative of the scope of this work, the total income from pelts of predatory animals killed by Government nimrods last year amounted to approximately 100,000 dollars. In addition many other animals whose skins could not be reclaimed were killed by poisoning. Ordinarily the United States Biological Survey has from 250 to 350 professional hunters permanently in its employ. The area wherein predatory animal control is practiced includes ten districts: Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon; Nevada and California; Utah, Wyoming and South Dakota; Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTING NOTES.

ELUSIVE HIPPO.

The Mazoe correspondent of the "Rhodesia Herald" relates an adventure with a hippo which lately appeared in the Umrodzi river:—

"At night it gets out to feed on the tall, lush grass that lines the banks, and makes an occasional excursion into neighbouring fields with a playful 'here-we-are-again, catch-me-if-you-can air.' The spoor has been confusing; sometimes no spoor can be detected. A careful search was at last rewarded, and an obviously new spoor leading into the river showed where the hippo lay hidden. It was useless to attempt to make the object of the hunt reveal himself, and there was nothing for it but arrange for a night watch. Three eager sportsmen took their places by the light of a newborn moon at the suspected pool. The watch was long, as watches usually are, and the hippo showed no sign.

"The mosquitoes were many and active, and they argued fiercely and with much humming. They picked out the deadliest shot of the dauntless three, and their attentions were so persistent, that he took refuge under his blanket. A rustle in the grass made him think that his companions were getting restless too, and he could not think that a muster of a ton or more could move so gently. But the rustle continued, and a quick glance from under cover inspired rapid action. A great silvery grey mass, almost white in the moonlight, was advancing slowly towards him, and was almost on his feet. A roll over and a grab at the blanket misplaced the gun, and groping for it lost precious minutes. The frightened brute was making for safety. A rapid shot which could not have missed, a plunge and a

following shot, which seemed to ricochet, and the quiet waters closed the first act. Speculation as to results has not been crystallised into fact as yet, as the hippo has not been seen again."

In our issue of February 12th, "Plague," Natal, wrote as follows:—

"Can any reader of your valuable paper let me know what to use for destroying cockroaches, which are a plague in my house?"

REPLY.

The Assistant Chief, Division of Entomology, replies:—

"Plague" should purchase some sodium flouride, and a small puff-gun to scatter it with. If he dusts the crevices and places frequented by them occasionally, the roaches will soon disappear. This powder can be used with safety generally, but must not be applied directly to foodstuffs.

At a recent meeting of the Uitenhage Divisional Council the Magistrate (Mr. Gibbs) asked each of the country members for a rough estimate of the number of koodoo in the district, evidently for official purposes. The consensus of opinion was that there must be five or six hundred.

Mr. Gibbs: According to the police there are four thousand.

Several Members: Ridiculous!

Mr. Gibbs: I thought it rather a lot.

Sportsmen will learn with interest (says the "Pretoria News") that large numbers of "whistling teal"—white-faced tree duck—have appeared on the Springbok Flats. This bird has a clear whistling cry, and is fairly easy to shoot, as it circles round its pan or pool, giving many opportunities for the "choke." There is no record of any of its eggs having been taken in Africa.

It will be news to many people to learn that canary seed is produced in the Union on a commercial scale, especially in the East London district, where the genuine type, i.e., the Larache or Mazagan, is principally grown. Last season's crop in that district, which was not as good as it has been in years past, amounted to 300,000 lbs. The yield of the crop may be judged from the fact that, on one farm for which figures are available, 52 lbs. of Mazagan seed gave a return of 21,200 lbs.

ZULULAND BIG GAME.

In the territory or locality known as the "Hluhluwe" Game Reserve, situate and being about fifteen miles due north of Somkele, in Zululand, may be seen the wonderful creature known as the black rhinoceros of South Africa, says the "E.P. Herald."

During the latter part of the month of September the "Hluhluwe" Game Reserve may be considered as dressed in its best, for then the pasture is fresh and green intermingled with wild flowers and trees, with their new growth of leaves making a most pleasant picture. The "Hluhluwe" Reserve is very hilly, and presents excellent natural shelter for the rhinoceros, buffalo, koodoo, waterbuck, and many other interesting animals, all of which are easily approached to within what may be termed close quarters, by reason of the cover, which is so plentiful on the eastern side of the Reserve. The Reserve is easily approached by wagon by the road which proceeds north from Somkele.

The rhinoceros wanders from hill to hill, rarely remaining in any one place for any length of time. Along the eastern boundary of the Reserve are signs of recent tenancy by the "rhino" at many sites, thus convincing the pedestrian that at any moment it may be possible to suddenly arrive at within a few yards of the wonderful animal, by reason of the cover referred to. The eastern boundary of the Reserve is more or less along the ridge or edge of the basin, from which a beautiful and most extensive view of the Reserve is obtainable. The pedestrian in the Reserve at once realises that such is the haunt of wild animals, for there are no dwellings or habitations of man, and the atmosphere is undisturbed by steam whistles, hooters, and the like. No public road is there, and the Reserve thus is the "palace" of the wild animal. There are many streams of delightful clear-running water, with plenty of shelter to keep cool and refreshing. During September there are but few pests in way of ticks, mosquitoes, and flies; in fact, the pedestrian need not worry about the matter of malaria fever, for there is no apparent means of conveying that much-dreaded disease to man.

The Natal Provincial Government controls the Reserve, and protection is afforded the animals there by total prohibition of entrance by the would-be hunter or destroyer of beautiful creatures to that area. Long may such prohibition exist should be the desire of all in the interests of science and pleasure.

Attention may be drawn to the mounted specimen and skins of the black rhino in the Natal Museum and Durban Museum, which in a measure enables the would-be tourist to picture the

animal in Nature, a truly majestic creature well worthy of preservation.

For the benefit of those who may visit the Reserve, it may be of interest to know that fish are plentiful in the "Hluhluwe" River and other streams, and good catches can be made with light tackle.

The entomologist would not find the Reserve a good field during September.

THE RINGHALS COBRA.

MEASUREMENT RECORDS.

In our issue of February 19th, J. C. Blandy, Potchefstroom, wrote as follows:—

"What is a record length for the ringhals cobra? I notice mention in a recent issue of a large cobra measuring 3ft. 3in. I killed a cobra in my house last year which measured 4ft. 2in. What is the life period of a cobra?"

REPLY.

Mr. F. W. FitzSimons, F.Z.S., Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum, replies:—

The record length of a ringhals cobra (*Sepe-don haemachates*) is 3ft. The life period of snakes is unknown. A cobra would probably live about twenty years.

Cobras vary in length according to the species. Some of them grow to a length of 7ft. in South Africa. One which occurs in the Transvaal is an example—viz., the black-necked cobra (*Naia nigricollis*).

THE SALE OF GOLDFINCHES IN LONDON.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

HARRIS v. LUCAS.

Before Mr. Justice Darling, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Salter.

This was a case stated by a metropolitan police magistrate. Complaint was made by John Lucas, the respondent, under the Wild Birds' Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, and the Wild Birds' Protection (Administrative County of London) Order, 1909, against the respondent for having in his possession 21 goldfinches "recently taken." The complaint was heard on February 25, 1919, by Mr. Clarke Hall, when the following facts were proved or admitted. The appellant

was a bird dealer who was carrying on business at 112 and 114, Bethnal Green Road. On January 15, 1919, he had in his possession 21 goldfinches which were sent later by him to the Army and Navy Stores for exhibition and sale. The birds had arrived in a cage on the same day from Tipperary, where they had been taken on or about December 3 last. Had the birds been sent to London immediately after they were taken they would not have arrived in a good condition. The learned magistrate held that it was a question of fact whether the birds were "recently taken" and that he must take into consideration the length of the journey from Tipperary to London, the wildness of goldfinches when first caught, and the necessity for waiting for some time before sending them to London. Taking into consideration that the appellant believed that he was acting lawfully the magistrate did not convict, but ordered him to pay £5 5s. costs.

Mr. Lewis Thomas, K.C., and Mr. Blanco White now appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Buchanan for the respondent.

Mr. Lewis Thomas said that it was really a question of law what interpretation should be put upon the phrase "recent taken" as used in section 3 or the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1880. By the Order of the Secretary of State of 1909 it was an offence to have possession at any time in London of certain wild birds "recently taken." He (counsel) contended that the magistrate in deciding what was the meaning of "recently taken" had wrongfully taken into consideration matters which had nothing to do with the case. All that ought to have been considered was the date when the birds were captured and the date when the birds were found in the possession of the accused.

Learned counsel read the material sections of the statutes and referred to the following authorities:—*Green v. Carstang* (85 L.T., 615); *Hollis v. Young* (1909, 1 K.B., 629); *Flower v. Watts* 26 "The Times" L.R. 495; (1910, 2 K.B., 327); and *Rex v. Hopkins*, ex parte Lovejoy (104 L.T., 917).

(To be continued.)

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT Mr. Harold J. Shepstone, F.R.G.S., continues to issue most interesting matter in various publications concerning the "Trade in Wild Beasts" on behalf of The World's Zoological Trading Syndicate, all of which is most interesting and amusing reading.

THAT I sincerely trust the Eastern Traveller and Collector, H. Benis, who has just left for America was impressed with what he saw in St. Swithin's Lane, St. George's Street, and elsewhere. It is reported that he made an offer of £350 for "John Daniel," the Gorilla which is still doing well and has now grown to a very good size.

"John Daniel" is The Gorilla of the Century. I am only sorry I parted with him.

THAT the young Hippo lately born at the Zoological Gardens, Cologne, is not for sale.

THAT the Duke of Bedford has given a Zebra—Donkey Hybrid to the Zoo. The male parent was a Grevys Zebra, and the mother an Italian domestic donkey.

The new arrival is a very large animal, much taller than any zebra, and is well shaped and powerful, although a little weak in the hindquarters. Its colouration is remarkable. Crosses between horses and zebras appear at a distance to be self-coloured, but are marked with a faint but very abundant set of stripes, more numerous and more closely set than in any of the living zebras. Crosses between donkeys and zebras, on the other hand, are usually striped only on the face, legs, and shoulders, the stripes being extremely bright and conspicuous on the pale brown coat. The hybrid now exhibited has the usual donkey-zebra stripes vividly marked on the face, legs and shoulders, but it has also a less conspicuous but very definite set of stripes all over the body, following the pattern of the male parent rather closely.

THAT the Council of the Society has appointed Mr. E. Kay Robinson, the well-known naturalist, to act as guide-lecturer in the Gardens during this season. There are to be two official tours round the Gardens weekly open to any visitors, but arrangements may be made for private parties at other times.

The hours selected are from 11 to 1 on Tuesdays and from 5 to 7 on Thursdays, as at these times there are not usually too many visitors in the Gardens. The party will meet at the main gate, and the object of the lecturer will be to take visitors to some of the chief points of interest and explain the natural history of the animals to which he calls attention.

THAT the following particulars of numbers and prices of Army Transport animals might interest my readers:—

	£	s.	d.
France:—			
103,139 horses	39	17	0
39,508 mules	30	6	2

Egypt:—

2,134 horses	32	8	8
6,833 mules	33	7	10
21,406 camels	22	0	0
10,836 donkeys	9	5	0

Salonika:—

4,601 horses	43	3	0
16,052 mules	41	4	5

Mesopotamia:—

2,738 horses	16	13	8
1,629 mules	45	7	4

The sales in Italy, North America and E. Africa have been practically concluded.

THAT at the last meeting of the Zoological Society of London a communication was read from Mr. George Jennison on "A Chimpanzee in the Open Air in England," stating that the animal had lived in a healthy and vigorous condition for some eight years in the private grounds of its owner, Dr. John K. Butter, of Cannock, Staffordshire.

THAT an occurrence of interest to naturalists all over the world took place in the Bradford ratery last week, when a pure white rat with black eyes was born. Fanciers and scientists here and in America have for years been trying to produce such a specimen, Professor Castle's unsuccessful experiments being recorded in his work, "Genetics and Eugenics." Two years ago the naturalist, Sir Claud Alexander, working with some of Mr. Brooke's pedigree stock, came very near success, but it has been reserved for the Bradford owner to see complete success crown his experiments, which have lasted exactly five years and involved the production of over 2,000 specimens.

THAT at the monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society of London, the President, the Duke of Bedford, K.G., announced that the Prince of Wales had expressed his desire to be admitted as a Fellow. In accordance with former precedents, the Council had resolved that the formalities of election should be dispensed with, and that his Royal Highness should be admitted at once. Accordingly, he had the honour to declare that the Prince of Wales was a Fellow of the Society from that day. The announcement was received with acclamation, the Fellows present all standing. It was also announced that the President had appointed the following members of the Council to act as Vice-presidents during the ensuing year:—Mr. Alfred Ezra, Professor J. P. Hill, F.R.S., Professor E. W. MacBride, F.R.S., Lord Sligo, Mr. A. H. Wingfield, and Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S.

THAT particulars of imports are given in another page.

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